

BELGIANS HERDED IN CATTLE PENS

Participant's Testimony of Degradation Accompanying Deportation From Mons.

SCENES OF FIENDISH CRUELTY

Women Forbidden to Give Food and Clothing to Men Facing Privation and Cold—United States' Appeal Unheeded.

Conspicuous among cold-blooded acts of cruelty committed by the Germans, to their everlasting disgrace, the deportation from Mons is prominent. Official documents published by the committee on public information tell part of the harrowing story.

A vivid sketch of the deportations from Mons, ordered by German authorities, drawn by a participant, may well be cited here:

"I will take the 18th of November of last year [1916]. A week or so before that a placard was placed on the walls telling my capital city of Mons that in seven days all the men of that city who were not clergymen, who were not priests, who did not belong to the city council, would be deported.

"At half past five, in the gray of the morning on the 18th of November, they walked out, 6,200 men at Mons, myself and another leading them down the cobblestones of the street and out where the rioting would be less than in the great city, with the soldiers on each side, with bayonets fixed, with the women held back.

"The degradation of it! The degradation of it as they walked into this great market square, where the pens were erected, exactly as if they were cattle—all the great men of that province—the lawyers, the statesmen, the heads of the trades, the men that had made the capital of Hainaut glorious during the last 20 years.

"There they were collected; no question of who they were, whether they were busy or what they were doing, or what their position in life. 'Go to the right! Go to the left! Go to the right!' So they were turned to the one side or the other.

"Trains were standing there ready, steaming, to take them to Germany. You saw on the one side the one brother taken, the other brother left. A hasty embrace and they were separated and gone.

"You saw the women in hundreds, with bundles in their hands, beseeching to be permitted to approach the trains, to give their men the last that they had in life between themselves and starvation—a small bundle of clothing to keep them warm on their way to Germany. You saw women approach with a bundle that had been purchased by the sale of the last of their household effects. Not one was allowed to approach to give her man the warm pair of stockings or the warm jacket, so there might be some chance of his reaching there. Off they went!"—John H. Gade, in the National Geographic Magazine, May, 1917.

The Belgian women sent a touching appeal to Minister Whitlock:

Appeal of Belgian Women.

Brussels, Nov. 18, 1916, 46 Rue de la Madeleine.

"His Excellency, Mr. Brand Whitlock, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

"Mr. Minister:

"From the depths of our well of misery our supplication rises to you.

"In addressing ourselves to you, we denounce to your government, as well as to our sisters, the women of the nation which you represent in our midst, the criminal abuse of force of which our unhappy and defenseless people is a victim.

"Since the beginning of this atrocious war we have looked on impotently and with our hearts torn with every sorrow at terrible events which put civilization back into the ages of the barbarian hordes.

"Mr. Minister, the crime which is now being committed under your eyes, namely, the deportation of thousands of men compelled to work on enemy soil against the interests of their country, cannot find any shadow of excuse on the ground of military necessity, for it constitutes a violation by force of a sacred right of human conscience.

Called "Monstrous Extremity."

"Whatever may be the motive, it cannot be admitted that citizens may be compelled to work directly or indirectly for the enemy against their brothers who are fighting.

"The convention of The Hague has consecrated this principle.

"Nevertheless, the occupying power is forcing thousands of men to this monstrous extremity, which is contrary to morals and international law, both these men who have already been taken to Germany and those who tomorrow will undergo the same fate, if from the outside, from neutral Europe and the United States, no help is offered.

"Oh! The Belgian women have also known how to carry out their duty in the hour of danger; they have not weakened the courage of the soldiers of honor by their tears.

"They have bravely given to their country those whom they loved. . . .

The blood of mothers is flowing on the

battlefields with that of their sons. "Those who are taken away today do not go to perform a glorious duty. They are slaves in chains who, in a dark exile, threatened by hunger, prison, death, will be called upon to perform the most odious work—service to the enemy against the fatherland.

Rights of Honor and Conscience.

"The mothers cannot stand by while such an abomination is taking place without making their voices heard in protest.

"They address you in the name of the unalterable rights of honor and conscience.

"It has been said that women are 'all powerful suppliants.'

"We have felt authorized by this saying, Mr. Minister, to extend our hands to you and to address to your country a last appeal.

"We trust that in reading these lines you will feel at each word the unhappy heartbeats of the Belgian women and will find in your broad and humane sympathy imperative reasons for intervention.

"Only the united will of the neutral peoples energetically expressed can counterbalance that of the German authorities.

"This assistance which the neutral nations can and, therefore, ought to lend us, will it be refused to the oppressed Belgians?

"Be good enough to accept, Mr. Minister, the homage of our most distinguished consideration."

(Signed by a number of Belgian women and 24 societies.)

The United States government did not fail to respond to this touching appeal and to others of a similar nature. The American embassy at Berlin promptly took up the burning question of the deportations with the chancellor and other representatives of the German government. In an interview with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Grew was handed an official statement of the German plans, which is, in translation, as follows:

German Camouflage.

"Against the unemployed in Belgium, who are a burden to public charity, in order to avoid friction arising therefrom, compulsory measures are to be adopted to make them work so far as they are not voluntarily inclined to work, in accordance with the regulation issued May 15, 1916, by the governor general. In order to ascertain such persons the assistance of the municipal authorities is required for the district of the governor general in Brussels, while in the districts outside of the general government, i. e., in the provinces of Flanders, lists were demanded from the presidents of the local relief committees containing the names of persons receiving relief. For the sake of establishing uniform procedure the competent authorities have, in the meantime, been instructed to make the necessary investigations regarding such persons also in Flanders through the municipal authorities; furthermore, presidents of local relief committees who may be detained for having refused to furnish such lists will be released."

Mr. Grew pointed out that the deportations were a breach of faith and would injure the German cause abroad. In his official summary of the negotiations which he carried on he says:

"I then discussed in detail with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs the unfortunate impression which this decision would make abroad, reminding him that the measures were in principle contrary to the assurances given to the ambassador by the chancellor at general headquarters last spring and dwelling on the effect which the policy might have on England's attitude towards relief work in Belgium. I said I understood that the measures had been promulgated solely by the military government in Belgium and that I thought the matter ought at least to be brought to the chancellor's personal attention in the light of the consequences which the new policy would entail. Herr Zimmermann intimated in reply that the foreign office had very little influence with the military authorities and that it was unlikely that the new policy in Belgium could be revoked. He stated, however, in answer to my inquiry, that he would not disapprove of my seeing the chancellor about the matter."

Solemn Protest by United States.

The formal protest of the United States was as follows:

"The government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population with the result of forcing them to labor in Germany, and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit but most solemnly against this action which is in contravention of all precedent and those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of noncombatants in conquered territory. Furthermore, the government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy if pursued will in all probability be fatal to the Belgian relief work, so humanely planned so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored, and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German government."

This protest was followed by those of the pope, the king of Spain, the government of Switzerland and other neutrals. They were of no avail, except, perhaps, to lead the German authorities to draw a tighter veil over their detestable proceedings. But the evidence has in some measure come through, although the full facts will not be known until the liberation of heroic Belgium.

Receiving Daily From The East

Spring Goods in Great Abundance,
Purchased at Close Prices.

Especially For the Market of this Section of the State

My Dress Goods Department is Complete, Selected by
an Expert Sales Lady.

Young Men can be accommodated with Latest Style Suits,
Shoes and Hats.

Besides a General Line in my Dry Goods Department,
I keep all kinds of

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Of all kinds and are selling them at the Shorest Profits

AUTOMOBILES

I handle several different makes, Latest and most durable runners on the Road.

In fact, I keep everything that this busy time calls for, and if
you do not see what you want ask for it.

WOODSON LEWIS, Greensburg, Ky.

WAR DEMANDS TRAINING OF MORE NURSE

Thousands of Young Women
Are Needed to Fill Ranks
of Nurses in Red Cross
Service

Thousands of patriotic young women throughout the country are looking for ways in which they can serve the government at the present time.

The Bureau of Nursing of the Lake Division, American Red Cross, Cleveland, points out that there is no form of service open to women more greatly needed than that rendered by the nurses of the country.

The Red Cross Nursing Service—for which most registered nurses are eligible—constitutes the reserve for the army and the navy nurse corps. It is calling for many hundreds of highly qualified nurses for service abroad in our own hospitals and those of our allies. It is also calling many hundreds for service in the base hospitals in our cantonments.

"We have," says Miss Roberts, "nurses enough to meet our present need, but in order to maintain our health standards at home during and after the war and to continue to care for our armies many more must be trained."

"The need for skilled nurses during the next few years will be the greatest the world has ever known and the number of students in the spring classes now being enrolled in the schools for nurses throughout the country should be limited only by the teaching facilities of the schools and by the clinical facilities of the hospitals with which they are connected."

The committee on nursing of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense has encouraged those hospitals possessing sufficient clinical material to increase their facilities for the thorough training of nurses and in many instances this has been done.

Following are some of the advantages in nursing education and some points a young woman should consider in selecting a training school:

1 Nursing education not only prepares for a large variety of professional fields, but is an excellent preparation for home and family life and for public service in many ways.

2 Almost upon enrollment the student begins her service to the community in helping to care for the sick, as a part of her instruction and training.

3 Life in most schools is healthy, wholesome, simple and regular. It is full of vivid human interest, the stu-

dent snaring in deepest realities of life.

4 The graduate of a good school steps at once into regular professional life and work with an assured livelihood. No weary struggle to get a foothold—to show what she can do. The hospital has carried her over that stage. Her work is ready and waiting for her if she successfully completes her training.

5 The student is at no expense for tuition, board, lodging, laundry, uniform, etc., in the great majority of schools. Only a few schools charge a tuition fee, for preparatory course. The student is also cared for in illness.

6 Salaries compare favorably with salaries of other trained women. In some fields they are higher than the average. Especially is this true of teaching and administrative work either in institutions or in Public Health Nursing. Opportunities for advancement are many and steadily increasing.

Choice of Training School.

(a) Be careful in choosing a training school. Be sure that its diploma will enable you to register in your state.

(b) That its educational standards are good.

(c) That it offers thorough training in medical, surgical, children's and maternity nursing.

(d) That the housing and living conditions are such as to ensure the health and well-being of students.

(e) That the working conditions are modern and the hours reasonable.

(f) That the general standing of the school and its graduates is good. Where any doubt exists on this point further advice should be sought, through officials of the State Nurses' Association or the State Board of Examiners.

Addresses and further information can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Nursing, Lake Division, American Red Cross, Garfield building, Cleveland.

Families in England That Have Long Records in the Service of Their Country

The town clerk of Henley-on-Thames has had the name of Cooper since 1777. Whether it has always been a case of son following father is not clear, but the law firm of Cooper has always during that period supplied the town clerk, London Tit-Bits remarks.

Everybody knows that the name of Buller is one to conjure with in Devon, but not everybody knows that a Buller has been a "governor"—whatever that may be—of Crediton cathedral church for upward of 20 years without a break.

Everybody at Hitchens knows the Hobbs family. They are the perennial postmen of the place. Their great-grandfather carried the letters long before penny postage was dreamed of and the letter-carrying business has been done by a Hobbs ever since. Parliament can supply a few such

records. When the son of Lord Derby put up for a division of Liverpool it was said that it seemed to be taken for granted that when the heir of Knowles became of age Liverpool should send him to parliament—and it did.

It was said that the Newdigates, with but slight breaks, have sat for a division of Warwickshire since 1300. Quite recently F. A. Newdigate resigned his seat to become governor of Tasmania. He is the eighteenth Newdigate of one family—and there are others—who has been an M. P.

Special Playing Cards Now For Subjects of the Kaiser

German war enthusiasm has found vent in the banishment from Berlin of the conventional playing cards and the substitution of specially printed packs, says a writer, in which the traditional kings, queens and knaves have been superseded by portraits of war celebrities, such as, for instance, the kaiser and the crown prince, Hindenburg, Von Kluck and Tirpitz.

The idea is not exactly new, similar "patriotic packs" having made their appearance in 1870-71, during the last Franco-German war. These are now valued by collectors.

Many years later the kaiser had a number of so-called "royal packs" printed, from his own designs, at the German government playing-card factory at Altenburg, near Berlin. One of these, now in possession of King George, bears the portrait of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, as queen of hearts. The kaiser figures as the king of hearts, while the pope is allotted the kingship of spades. By a pretty bit of irony the knaves are represented by four leading European statesmen, Lord Beaconsfield, Britain's then premier, being knave of clubs.

Government Lessons Reach Millions of the Boys and Girls in United States

"Machine industry and community life are the special themes in the series of lessons on the war, recently issued by the United States bureau of education, department of the interior, and now being studied by a million or more school boys and girls of all grades throughout the nation.

"The bureau's series of lessons on 'Community and National Life,' as they were termed by President Wilson, in his original announcement to the schools, have now reached their third issue. Recent issues dealt with the organization of modern industrial life as compared with pioneer days, the effect of war on commerce in nitrate, the war and airplanes, production and wise consumption, and similar topics. The idea of teaching the principles of conservation underlying successful prosecution of the war originated with the food administration, but the plan has now been taken over by the bureau of education. Prof. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, with the

assistance of a corps of writers in the various fields, is preparing these government texts for the pupils in the elementary and high schools.

Parents as well as pupils will be interested in the lessons. The older high-school students will learn of the rise of the machine industry, from the day of the hand loom and the spinning jenny through the chances wrought by the industrial revolution, to the large-scale productions, world markets, and social problems of modern industry. The various elements of cost in factory operating, education as encouraged by industry, the contribution of the press, are also treated in the lesson for older pupils.

No Reason To.

"Are you conserving food in your house, Mrs. Comeup?"

"Don't have to; nobody in it likes conserves."

Punish the Slackers Who Gain Release Through Crime

Dishonorable discharges from the army, which many officers believe have been seized upon by slackers as the vehicle of escape from military service, will no longer provide such opportunity, under an order issued by Secretary Baker. For several weeks the army has been losing men at the rate of 100 to 150 a day. They chose to commit offenses which led to their dishonorable discharge. In the future, Secretary Baker ordered, such men will get terms of imprisonment with their discharges, and whenever possible some other form of sentence will be used.

Bits of Wisdom.

Good habits of some men are as expensive as the bad habits of others.

A woman isn't necessarily homely because she is unspeakably beautiful.

When a man is really in love he thinks there is but one woman in the world.

Some people never know when to stop and others never know when to begin.

The man who marries an orphan can't blame his troubles on his wife's mother.

A wise woman always lets herself get the worst of an argument with an egotist.

Hay Used as Tea.

Many tons of hay from the Swiss mountains have been exported to Germany to be used as tea. The hay consists chiefly of aromatic plants and is gathered with much difficulty in the high altitudes. The price paid for this hay is between \$5 and \$8 for 100 pounds.